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PEACE NOW NEAR AT HAND

Powers Receive Greece's Assent

MEANWHILE FIGHTING GOES ON

to Negotiate the Terms.

Turks Apparently Trying to Surround the Greeks at Domokos Skirmish Between Outposts-The Greeks Bitter Against the Government-Revolution Not Improbable.

London, May 11 .- In the House of Commons today Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour first lord of the treasury, said in reply to a question by Right Hon. John Morley, that the representatives of the powers at Athens had offered to undertake mediation between Greece and Tarkey, and that the office had been a cepted by the fireck got

The efforts of the powers will now be directed to Constantinople, with a view to arranging the terms of peace and stopping a further advance of the Turks into Greek territory

A disputch from Lamia, Thessalv, says Two thousand Turks have been sent to Lake Nezero, south of Domokos, in order to close the road between Demokes and this post. Three thousand Greeks have been dispatched to re-enforce the Greek troops at Domokos

The efforts of the Greek commanders are directed toward preventing the Turks from surrounding Bomokos, which is apparently the plan of Edhem Pasha, and would result in the possible capter of the main body of Greek troops, under the Crown Prince Constantine. An outpost skirmish occurred near Domokos yesterday.

VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Terrible Destitution and Suffering Among the Thessalians.

London, May 11. Now that postintie are virtually over, attention is called to the immense number of innocent victims of the war. The destitution in Theories is especially terriide. Almost the entire population of \$50,000 persons have fied to the western mountains, where their sufferings from famine and exposure are harrowing.

Governmenttransports removed thousand of refugees from Volo, Pharsala and the castern villages to the islands of Eutoca and Skinthow, but their position was not bettered by going to those places. The island authorities are begging the goverament for assistance, but it is impossible to meet the needs of 45,000 refugers.

The villagers at Almyro are clamoting for food, and there are distressing scenes in the vicinity of Arta among the peasantry, whom the retreating Greeks compelled to abundon their bonies in Epirus. They lost all their belongings, and are now starving on the roadside

THE POPULACE RESIGNED.

How the Athenians Take the Eva nation of Crete.

Athens, May 11 .- The public accepts th evacuation of Crete resignedly. A major Ity of the newspapers chronicle the fact without comment.

The organs of ex-Prime Minister Delyannis attack the government and urge that a stronger defense be made. The Ethnike Hetairia, or National Society, is violently

RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.

The Greek Peasantry Preparing to Overturn the Government.

London, May 11 .- A reporter of the Daily Mail, who yesterday rode from Arta to Patras, says that questions asked villagers along the route, not so much respecting the war, but as to what would follow brought forth answers which in a majorit of cases showed that the opinions were angrily revolutionary, giving the impres sion that everything was ripe for a serious political revolt. He adds that there are a large number of troops at Caravassars. Agrinum and elsewhere, waiting equipment, besides 2,000 volunteers who joined under the auspices of the Ethnike Heitners.

Finally, the well-armed peasantry are thoroughly discontented, so if the Ethnike Heltaera desires to take advantage of the pation's misfortune, there could hardly be

THE POWERS TAKE ACTION.

Measures at Constantinople to Check the Turkish Advance.

Athens, May 11.-The German minister here received instructions from Berlin at midnight last night to co-operate with the other representatives of the powers to the end of concluding peace. Upon the strength of this the foreign ministers immediately called upon M. Skouloudis, r dnlster of foreign affairs, and presented to Mm a collective note, offering to arrange an armistice and conclude peace.

The Greek government, through M. Skonloudis, at once accepted these terms and confided their interests to the powers, whereupon the latter will take measures at Constantinople today to check the advance of the Torkish army under Edhem Pasha.

A dispatch from Almyros (Halmyros) pear the west shore of the Guif of Volo. ways that the Greek squadron has arrived in the gulf, with a view of helping Gen Smolenski and his command to reach Domokos, where the main body of the Greek

The Greek cavairy have captured an

Flooring 6, 8, 10 luches wide, \$1.25

American correspondent acting for an English newspaper, and have also made a prisoner of the correspondent of the Vienna Fremdenblatt. Both of these reporters were assigned to accompany the Turkish

The government, learning that Crown Prince Constantine had appointed Col. Sapoundzaki and Capt. Hadjipetro, aides de camp on his staff, respectively to the command and subcommand of a regiment of artillery, has ordered both of these officers to return to Athens immediately.

MARCHING ON DOMOKOS

The Turks Approaching the Stronghold in Two Columns.

Constantinople, May 11 .- A dispatch re ceived here today from Larissa says that the imperial army is marching in two columns from Pharsalos on Domokos and Almyre. Fighting is expected today,

An imperial irade just issued orders gold and silver medals to be struck for presentation to the troops taking part in the war against Greece.

BAD BREAK AT BATON ROUGE

Rushing Waters Compel Citizens to Flee for Safety.

Flood Pouring Through a Sixty-Foo Crevasse-Midnight Alarm and Panic, But No Lives Lost.

New Orleans, May 41 .- At 8 o'clock this norning the crevasse at Baton Rouge, which broke at I o'clock this morning, was sixty feet wide. At that time the ends were melting very slowly. Every inch of dry land in the vicinity was crowded with people, and rapid preparations were being made to concentrate men and material at the spot to go to work in

an effort to close the break.

The engineers this morning said that if material could be gotten hold of at once, the break might be stopped and a great calamity averted. At 7 e'clock this morning all the lower end of the city, from the statehouse down, was under water, and indreds of skiffs were being employed in removing people and household effects to higher ground. The mad rush of water through the break has twisted the tracks of the Mississippi Valley road to some cxtent, but it was thought today that trains could be gotten through.

The levee gave way after midnight, and sells were rong and whistles frantically blown to give the alarm, arousing the en unity. Women and children, hall clad, and many in tears, rushed from then homes, and without attempting to save any of their effects, made a break for the hills It is believed that no lives were lost

This morning the water was tearing through a sixty-foot hole with frightful force, rapidly spreading out over a vast area of territory. If the crevasse is not promptly closed communication over the valley road will be entirely stopped, and one of the richest sugar sections in the State will be overflowed.

AID FOR THE RED CROSS

Countess di Brozza Comes Here to Solicit It.

Will Appeal in Behalf of the Greek to the Charitable Hearts of Washington.

Countess di Brozza, who was recently elected president of the American National Association, in aid of the Greek Red Cross Society, reached this city yesterday, and has decided to make it her home for an indefinite period, and accordingly has fitted up the commodious house at No. 911 Nineteenth street northwest.

One of Countess di Brozza's principal ensons for coming to Washington is to form a branch here of the society. The elected by it are sent directly to the Red Cross Society of Greece Countess di Brozza thinks she can arouss sympathy for the Greek patriots among the

wealthy people in Washington, many of whom are her friends. She has no doubt of being able to form a large and flourishing branch of the society

Countess di Brozza is prominent in the Daughters of the American Revolution and

the Congress of Mothers. She spent Sunday in Baltimore, where she was soliciting contributions for the cause to which she is at present devoting her time and energy.

CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS.

Meeting to Organize a Movement to Evangelize the City.

There will be a conference held at the Central Union Mission this evening at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of inaugurating a movement that will tend toward the evangelizing of the city.

At a preliminary meeting of person appointed to represent the various deintions of Washington, a comconsisting of A. H. Ames, Joseph T. Kelly, Outwater was delegated to ask each pastor to appoint two members of his church who, with himself, should repreent his church in a conference. This in vitation to send representatives to this coness' Home, the Y. M. C. A., the Central Union Mission, the Salvation Army and any other evangelistic organization which

The following permits to build were is saed today: Silas L. Love, Alternario street, two-story frame dwelling, cost \$300 T. F. Conroy, rear of 1421 and 1421 1-2 street northwest, two-story brick dwelling, cost \$1,500; Meyer & Anderson, 3319-21-23 Holmead avenue, three-story brick and stone, cost, \$1,800; John Miller, 1127 One-half street southwest, two-story brick dwelling, cost, \$500.

Women and Memorial Day.

The regular meeting of the Legion Loyal Women was held at their headquarters last night, with Mrs. Blasland, press ant, in the chair. The organization is making preparations for M and will assemble next Monday evening to mplete their plans. per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave. I con

BRYAN ANSWERS DINGLEY

Deficit Theory Does Not Explain the Gold Drain.

REPUBLICAN HOPES DOOMED

The Tariff Framer's Statement Regarding the Revenue and Gold Exploded-Deficit at the Time Bonds Were Issued Was a Benefit Rather Than an Injury.

New York, May 11 .- The Journal this morning prints the following special article by Hon. William Jennings Bryan, dated Lincoln, Neb., May 10.

"Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, in his interview prepared for the Journal, reiterates the charge frequently made by the Republicans during the past four years, namely, that the bonds were issued because of a deficit in the revenues, and he holds out the hope that the drain upon the gold reserve will cease when the deficit ceases.

"I do not believe that his theory will explain the drain upon the gold reserve, nor do I think that his hopes are well founded. White it is true that a large part of the money received from the sale of the bonds was used in making good the deficit in the revenues, yet at no time did the deficite ause the issue of bonds.

"Instead of being an injury, the deficit was during that period a benefit, because the money which accumulated from the sale of bonds could not have returned into the channels of commerce but for the defi-cit. If, as is probable, the gold would have been drawn out, even if the revenues of the Government had equaled its expenses, then that money would have been held in the Treasury, and business would have been crippled more than it was

The fact that gold withdrawals began before there was a deficit, and ceased thile the deficit was increasing, shows that there is no necessary or intimate con nection between the revenues and the withdrawate. If gold is needed for export it will be drawn out, no matter whether there is a current deficit or sur plus, so long as the Treasury stands ready furnish gold on demand The recen withdrawals of gold took place just at a time when, for the first time in several years, the revenues exceeded the expenditures.

"The press dispatches did not attribute the late withdrawals to a deficit, nor did they attribute them to a loss of confidence. The reason given was that a new demand for gold had sprong up in Japan and Aus

"If gold is desired for hoarding, or for the purpose of forcing an issue of bonds, it will be withdrawn, whether there is a surplus or a deficit, unless the Secretary protects the Government by exercising 14s option and redeeming in silver. When falling prices make ordinary loans unsafe and ordinary investments unprofitable, the holders of idle capital are apt to advocate an issue of bonds for the purpose of securing a safe investment, and when the desire for bonds becomes strong enough they can draw gold from the Treasury by presenting greenbacks and Treasury notes and then use the gold to purchase the bonds issued.

"That such a plan has been contem-plated by New York financiers cannot ago one of the New York dailies declared that in case Congress refused to retire the cks with an issue of gold bond people who wanted greenbacks retired should systematically present them for redemption until they were all locked up in the Treasury.

That the New York financiers has used their power to discredit Government paper is evident from the fact that when an attempt was being made to repeal the Sherman law they presented Treasury notes for redemption. When they desired to force a retirement of greenbacks they presented greenbacks for redemption. So long as the Secretary of the Treasury surrenders to the holders of Government paper the right to choose the coin in which payment to be made, so long will it be possible for the financiers to present either Treasury notes or greenbacks and draw out th

"Mr. Dingley is in error in suppost that the redemption of fifty millions of greenbacks or Treasury notes would mak such a scarcity of small notes as to pre vent further withdrawals of gold have sometimes had during the last four years considerably more than fifty millions of these notes locked up, and yet gold has been withdrawn.

"There has been a well-founded sus picion that much of the gold drawn out by the presentation of greenbacks and Treasury notes was drawn out for the purpose of forcing a retirement of all Government paper. If the financiers conto bring their influence to bear upon the present Administration as they did upon the last they will have no difficulty in forcing an issue of bonds, unless the new Secretary of the Treasury shows more power of resistance than the last

"If the national banks succeed securing the law which they have advocated for some years, namely, the law permitting the issue of bank notes up to par, and reducing the tax on ciron from 1 per cent to a quarter of 1 per cent, they may become interested in saving more bonds issued to furnish a basis for bank notes. If they do, the process is very easy. All they have to do is to present greenbacks and Treasury notes and draw down the gold reserve, then raise the alarm and proclaim that the credit is

"If the Secretary of the Treasury yields as there is no reason to doubt he would, they could buy the bonds with the gold drawn out, and then issue notes upon the bondspurchased. Bythissimple process the banks would be able to secure a safe investment for their money, and then by issuing notes up to the face of the bonds would be able to use the money besides.
"It is difficult to conceive of a more ad

vantageous tranaction that that I'su ally a man can either eat his cake or keep it; it is left to the national banker to bot! est his cake and keep it. While others must be content to use their money, or they invest in bonds must be satisfied with the interest on the bonds, the national banker can, by investing in bonds, enjoy the interest upon the bonds and then by iss ing notes enjoy the use of the money also "I have referred to the fact that gold may be withdrawn expressly for the pur-

Continued from First Page. Flooring 6, 8, 10 inches wide, \$1.25 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave. pose of purchasing bonds. The records of the Treasury Department show that eighteen millions were withdrawn for the pur-pose of paying for the first fifty millions of bonds issued, and the proportion has some-times been greater than that. No one except a gold standard financier has been able to see the wisdom of a policy whereby

bonds are issued to buy gold and then gold

furnished to the purchasers to be returned to the Treasury in exchange for the bonds. "If the Dingley bill, as finally passed, yields a considerable surplus over and above the expenditures of the Government that surplus can be converted into green backs, and the greenbacks withheid from circulation; but if the surplus is used to purchase and retire Government bonds, the greenbacks will go into circulation again. In other words, the greenbacks can only be kept in the Treasury by a contraction of the currency, unless bank notes are increased as rapidly as the green-

backs are drawn in. "It is true that when gold is exchanged for greenbacks the gold so paid out replace the greenbacks in the circulation; but if bonds are issued for the purchase of gold the proceeds must lie idle in the Treasury If the revenues exceed the expenditures. If the Secretary of the Treasury continue to pay gold on demand and stands ready to replenish the gold reserve by bond issues it will be possible for the national banks to lock up all the Government paper in the Treasury vaults, making. if they so desire, a corresponding in crease in the volume of agricular bank notes. "The national banks want to retire the

greenbacks. The question is: Will they de mand the passag of a law providing for the ettrement of greenbacks, or will they us the power which they now have to lock the backs up in the Treasury and burn them afterward?

"It is to be regretted that the Republic cans do not announce their policy upon the currency question. There is no doubt that many of the leading Republicans favor a retirement of the greenbacks, and the i're dent's inaugural address hinted at that policy, but there has been no formal an It would be bettereif the people were advised in advance of th policy to be pursued, so that they could be onsidering it; but it has been the simos universal custom to rush through, with limited delate and with as little public discussion as possible, the measures which are a part of the gold standard policy

"Mr Cleveland urged through Congres the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, although no party had advocated that measure before the people. After the anconditional repeal had been secured by recommended the retirement of green backs by an issue of gold bonds. That, too, was a measure which was never dis cussed by the public.

From present indications the Repub licans intended to appoint a commiss consider the currency question and ther push through, if possible, a bill providing for the retirement of the greenbacks after a commission of 'eminent financiers," selected for the purpose, has reported in favor of such a plan.

TWO PLACES TO BE FILLED

Sealer of Weights and Measures and Superintendent of Charities.

Commissioner Wight Likely to Mak the Former Appointment Before Long.

One of the first appointments of an squitence that will come before Com missioner Wight will be a successor to Gen. Frank Bond, who now holds the office of scaler of weights and measure for the Instrict. Commissioner Wigh said today that this case, being an urger one, would be the first to receive his attention. Gen. Bond's commission expired May 1, 1897, and many weeks be fore a perfect deluge of applications poured

in at the leistrict building. There are many prominent candidates for the place, notable among them being J. C. Donaldson, Dr. J. Mann and C. S. Shaffer, of Laurel, Md. the indorsement of the entire Maryland delegation, and the two Senators are working diligently in his behalf. Gov. Lowndes. it is said, has taken a deep interest in th fight for the place, and has given Mr Schaffer his unqualified indorsement. While Senator Gorman would like to see Gen. Bond retained, he is a lifelong friend of Mr. Schaffer, and has promised him his support. Owing to the fact that the place is held by a Maryland man, it is expected that the new appointee will come from that State. Mr. Commissioner Wight has always been a strong advocate o home rule for District offices, and it i quite probable that he will give a carefu

consideration to the matter before taking any decisive step. Another place that is awaiting an ap pointee is that of the superintendent of charities, now held by Col. Tracey, and as it is a Presidential appointment, little a known of the candidates at the District building. It is not probable, however, that the President will take any action in the matter until the condition of Col Tracey, who is quite iti, has greatly im proved. It is rumored that the former clerk of the superintendent of charities, Mr. Barnacio, is an applicant for the place while several applications from out-of town aspirants have been placed on file at

A delegation from the South Washing ton Citizens' Association called upon the Commissioners today upon behalf of Mr Bernard Leonard, who is an applicant for the position of sealer of weights and meas ures. The Commissioners informed the gentlemen that all due consideration would be given the application of Mr. Leonard.

NEW DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Satisfaction Over the Accession of Senators Stewart and Kenney. By the accession of Senators Stewar and Kenney as members of the District Committee to take the places of Demo

crats retired, that committee secures the services of two good men. Mr. Kenney is a newcomet, but a hard worker, and will take a lively interest in the affairs of the District, in which he will reside for the next six years.

Of Senator Stewart little need be said has been here so king, and is so identi fied with the District and understands its needs so well that he will be found a valu able member. It is not probable, however that much work will be done by tale com mittee until the regular session of Con-

Baron Von Muegge Appointed. Baron John F. Von Muckge was yester ay appointed a watchman in the Interior Department by Secretary Riss, and his

Chapman's Petition Goes to the Attorney General First.

PRECEDENT TO BE OBSERVED

Serious Obstacle in the Way of Pardon for the Contumacious Broker. Mr. McKenna, in an Interview Calls Attention to Routine-President McKinley's Predicament.

Attorney General McKenna promises to be a serious obstacle in the way of the men who are alleged to be working for the pardon of Broker Elverton R. Chap man, as a means of having the cases against Messrs Havemeyer and Searles lismissed. A statement by the Attorney deneral in a measure clears up the my tery of the whereabouts of the petition of the President asking for Chapman's par

The friends of Chapman, or perhaps more properly, the triends of Havemeyer and carles, have all along counted upon send ing the petition direct to the President and receiving prompt action thereon, bu they have discovered that this procedure would be a violation of all precedent. At torney General McKenna has expressed hi opinion on this point in unmistakable

terms: "We have a set of rules governing applications for pardon," said he, "and it is the custom of the department to strictly enforce them. And deviation from this course would result in confusion. Every application for pardon, while addressed to The President of the United States, bould be forwarded under cover to the Attorney General. If by any inadvertence an application is sent direct to the President It is invariably transmitted to this department, to pass through the regular chan nels.

"No application for Mr. Chapman's pardon has reached me. When it comes it will be bandled precisely as indicated in these rules. It will be sent to the district attorney who tried the case, with the request that he obtain the opinion of the trial judge. If both these officers make an adverse indorsement, or one makes such an indersement, with the other remaining silent, the papers are not referred to the President.

The petition, which is being circulated among all the Senators, is not in regu-tar form, but is a letter addressed to the President in Mr. Chapman's behalf. Unless the President departs from the rule this letter must be treated like any other The Attorney General and the district

attorney who prosecuted, and the judge who tried Chapman appreciate the fact that parden for him means immunity for Havemeyer and Searles, and it is quite certain that all of them will not approve of the application for his par-

The belief is gaining ground that the President, however much he may desire to grant the Senators' request, will hardly have the courage to take the entire respon sibility of setting Chapman free and Hav

The significant remark made by one of the officials of the Department of Justice that "the President is not granting any such pardous at this season of the year," is construed as indicating that Mr. McKinley would hesitate to grant a pardon under any circumstances to Mr. Chapman while the tariff bill is pending, in view of the lisastrons effect it might have on certain estern Senators.

There are no votes to spare on the tariff Senator Kyle would emphatically inderse the opinions expressed by his Populist cel league, Senator Allen, that Mr. Chapman's ntence is just and there should be no interference from any source.

District Attorney Davis, when asked to day when the sugar trust cases would be tried, said that they had been set for Mor day next, the 17th instant, and as regards the order in which they would be tried, he would not decide before Thursday. He had heard of no petitions for a pardo

for Chapman being filed, and that in the event of such action being taken his course rould be to refer them to the former district attorney, Mr. Birney, who had charge of the cases during the famous trial, There was nothing new in the Chapman ase at the White House today, no appli-

cation of any sort having reached there CONNECTICUT FOREST FIRES. Much Damage Done in the Vicinity

of Plainfield. Plainfield, Conn., May 11 .- A great for est fire is raging in the edge of Canterbury just below here, and in spite of the heav rain of last night, is still spreading. mers from all directions turned out las night with teams and plows, cutting down wood and ploughing ditches to stop the fire, but without avail. A number of

farm houses are threatened. In fighting the fire T. J. Brown wa badly overcome by the heat, and E. D. Tar box was badly burned. 'Tarbox's horse burned in such a manner that they had to be killed. Six hundred cords of cut wood have been burned, and a hundred acres of valuable tunber destroyed number of farmers are packing up their goods, preparing to move to places of The New England Railroad has sent out a special train loaded with railroad employes, to protect their bridges and other property.

MINERS URGED TO ARM.

President Boyce Tells Them to Buy Gons and Boycott Militia.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 11 .- President Boyce, of the Federation of Western Min ers, in his annual address yesterday urged all members to arm themselves with the latest improved rifles, so that two years sence 25,000 armed men may stand ready to defend the rights of labor He also urged a boycott of the "hired \$13

a month murderers, known as the Na-tional Guards," together with all those who employ them or give them aid and comfort.

Bishop Satterlee's Work. Bishop Satteriee, of the diocese of Wast ngton Protestant Episcopal Churche will administer the rites of confirmation at St. Andrew's chapel, College Park, Md. on Saturday, May 16. On Sunday he will confirm at Rockville, Md., and in the after noon he will visit Galthersburg for the same purpose:

Blinds, 1 1/2 inch thick, any size, \$1 | Flooring 6, 8, 10 inches wide, \$1.25

YOUTH STEALS A YACHT.

He Then Comes Near Salling It Over Louisville, May 11 - James Barto, aged

eighteeen, who says he is from Philadel-delphia, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning went aboard the steam yacht Anne, be-longing to Superintendent Barbour, of the city hospital, and attempted to sail it down the river. The crew of life-savers at the head of the falls saw the yacut was going into danger, and they pursued and captured the vessel just below the bridge. Barto carried three revolvers and a knife. He told a story about being robbed and put on the boat and turned adrift. --He was arrested and held for trial.

BIG ORDER FROM ENGLAND.

Twenty Thousand American Wagon; for South Africa. London, May 11. - The war office has or

Pered 20,000 special transport nule wag-us from the Cortland Wagou Company of Cortland, N. Y., for immediate shipment to South Africa

The contract price of the order is £100.

DAN MURPHY'S PITIFUL END

Though He Had Ample Means He Died in Squalor.

His Fortune, Amounting to About \$20,000, Will Go to His Nephew, Police Sergt. Wall.

Corener Hammett is today investigating the sudden death of Daniel Murphy, the eccentric old man who was found dead in bed yesterday in his squalid apartment, in the rear of No. 726 New Jersey venue northwest.

Notwithstanding the fact that the dead man was worth between \$15,000 and \$20,000, he lived the life of a recluse in a little brick structure in rear of a boarding-house at the above number. But few articles of furniture were found in his room, and they were in great disorder. For several weeks past Murphy had been

a a protracted spree and it is supposed that led to his death. He came here from Ireland many years ago and succeeded in accumulating quite a sneg little fortune, all of which will go to his nephew, Police Sergt, Wall. Ten years ago Murphy's wife died and since that time he has been living alone, refusing to main at the hours of his stepdaughter, Mrs. Horigan, who lives on New Jersey ave

nue, a short distance from his home Deceased occupied a small room, and his effects and papers found therein have cen taken to charge by the sergeant. Several months ago be created con excitement in the neighborhood by arm ing hinself with an old musket and run-ting amuck on New Jersey avenue, threatening to shoot every person he met. He was then crazed by liquor, it is said, and the police were compelled to take him in

Murphy owned several nice houses in the icinity of his home, a portion of which he sold Saturday, but the papers of transfer had not been signed when death struck

IT MAY PROVE TO BE MURDER

Augustus Stewart Dies Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Said to Have Been Kicked in the Abdomen-Inquest Will Be Held Tomorrow.

Deputy Coroner Giazebrook this morning held an autopsy over the remains of Augustus Stewart, a butcher, at the late residence of the deceased, corner of Twentyfourth and P streets. He found that Stewart, who died ves

erday, came to his death from a rupture of the bladder, which, it is said, resulted from a kick received in a quarrel about a week ago. A coroner's inquest will be held tomor-

row, which may possibly result in the ar-rest for murder of Michael O'Donohue, another butcher, who, it is alleged, was the person who kicked Stewart. The quarrel occurred in front of O'Down hue's house on Thirty-seventh street, originating in a dispute about business matters. It was brought to an end by a kick from

O'Donohue, which landed in Stewart's ab-The latter was taken to his home, when

he continued ill until his death yesterday HACKMAN ESKRIDGE FINED.

His Counsel Charged Persecution But the Court Failed to See It. Another wall of "prosecution" from th Dupont Circle back drivers was heard in the police court this morning, when Daniel Esk ridge, a cabby, was charged by Policeman Brennan with a violation of the police regulations in leaving his vehicle unat-

tended for fifteen minutes Capt. Fuller, who appeared as a volenteer counsel in Eskridge's defense, tried to show that ever since the defendant appeared as a witness against the policeman in a police board trial the latter has been systematically bounding the backman. court, however, ruled this line of defense out as irrelevant, and fined the prisoner \$5.

RUMORS OF SCANDAL.

Significance of a Resolution Toneling the Deep-Water Harbor.

A resolution was offered in the Senate esterday by Mr. White of California, and agreed to, calling on the Secretary of War for a report of the action taken by him in relation to a deep-water harbor in southern California. The resolution is the result of rumous that have been in circulation for some time that a great scandal is at the bottom of this matter

The charge has been made that officials of the Pacific railroads had improperly controlled the action of Government of ficials in behalf of Santa Monica, the rival of San Pedro, for the harbor.

Bessemer Supply Company Assigns. Bessemer, Mich . May 11 .- The Bessemer Supply Company, one of the largest gen eral merchandise concerns in the city, closed its doors yesterday. Slow collections is the principal cause of the failure

MORRILL SPEAKS ON CUBA

ONE CENT.

The Vermont Senator Opposes the Morgan Resolution.

HE WILL VOTE AGAINST IT

His Opinion Is That Valuable Time Has Been Wasted in Its Discussion That Might Have Been Devoted to More Important Matters Opposed to All Annexation Schemes.

The Cuban resolution of Mr Morgan was taken up today earlier than usual on acount of the desire of Senator Morrill to address the Senate briefly thereon.

Mr. Mornil began by saying he did not believe the power to recognize beiligerncy was vested in Congress, nor was its exercise at this time expedient. In this natter, he said, he should follow the precedents of history and vote against the esolution. Action in this matter ought not to be based on sympathy, but on justice and law. If the United States were to recognize the insurgents, the legitimate government would at once be relieved from responsibility in the matter of damages estained by American citizens on that

island. The fact that the present Administration was keeping Mr. Lee at Havana as consul reneral was some proof, at least. Mr Morrill said, that some good work was being ne there. That the Administration was alive to its duty has been proven by its selection of a comperent man to visit the istand. It would be better to give the President a chance to ascertain the facts and exercise the functions of his high office than to accept the sudden inspiration of any Cutan annexationist in America

Since December 1 last there had been introduced in the Senate more than thirty resolutions on this Cubon matter. Days and weekshad been consumed indebate and time wasted that could have been better employed in the discussion of subjects nearer to the hearts of our own people. Mr. Morrill expressed a strong hope that

Cubs would secure her own independence,

out he thought the Anglo-Saxon greed ought

to forego an ill-ownered scheme of annexa-tion. To annexation be declared immedia be wholly opposed. Senator Foraker followed Mr. Morrill in a very brief speech. The speech of Senator Hale yesterday showed, to his mind, that there was a difference of opinion as to the facts and the resolution should be referred to the proper committee in order that these

centradicting facts may be reconciled. There were three things to be considered with respect to this question; first, the facts, then the law, and lastly, the policy of the Administration as applied to the law and the facts. There was no intention on the part of the Administration to shirk its responsibility and its duty toward Cula. The present Administration has its policy, and in due time will take its ection in accordance with that policy the Republicans asked was that they have time to put in the records the reasons for er action might be taken.

What is the policy of the McKinley Ad-

"Its policy is to ascertain at once what

the conditions in Cubs are," replied Mr. Foraker. "It has taken steps in that diection, and will in a short time have before it a report prepared by its own representative, on which it will feel war-

canted in taking positive action."

bare been submitted."

ministration?" asked Mr. Allen.

"Have those in charge of this matter lict in their duty?" saked Mr. Allen. replied Senator Foraker, "I do not say that; but there are reports of in the State Department that ought to

"Why have they not been sent here, then?" asked Mr. Allen. Why! Been mether have not been asked

for," retorted the Senator from Oblo "Oh, no, that cannot be the reason," in-Jected Mr., Morgan, "We have made u Department and never got it." Then I have miss lerstood the situa-

tion," replied Mr. Foraker, "but I want to add that there is no disposition at the State Department to deny any request asked for, and when this Senate asks for the Cuban in ormation in the possession of the State Department, I am informed it will get it." Senator Lodge corroborated what Mr. Morgan had said about being unable to get fficial information and reiterated what Mr. Foraker had said about the willing of the Administration to give the Senate

It would be better to let the committee report the resolution back with the in whole matter go the world together

such information as it desired.

STRANGELY SAVED FROM DEATH Woman Held Up by the Ears to Escape Choking.

Reading, Pa., May 11. - Death from chokng by a dandelion stem three inches long, which had lodged in the windpipe, was yesterday prevented in the case of Mica Sadie Oswald, in a most singular manner. She had become quite blue in the face, was unable to cough up the obstacle, and was evidently almost suffocated when Mrs Hungerford, a neighbor, came in. The strong woman, catching Miss oswald by the ears, held her in the air.

and she easily coughed out the da stem. She is confined to bed as a result of the shock Family's Narrow Escape From Fire. Rockville, Md., May 11.-The dwelling as on the farm of Mr. Fritz Herzog, att ated near Potomac, in Montgomery county, was burned on Saturday night, with all its contents. Joseph Edwards, with three small children, barely escaped from the burning

building. The fire is supposed to be of in

condiary origin. The house was occupied by the families of Joseph Edwards and George

In this way her windpipe was opened,

W. Edwards, his son. To Be Entertained by the "Y." The Vermont Avenue "Y" will entertain the Young Wage Earners at No. 910 F street this evening. The evening will be spent socially in games, and some attractions have been obtained for the ammement of the boys. Visitors are welcome, and all wage-carning boys under sixteen years of age are invited to be present and avail themseives of the privileges of the club

Ivy Institute Business College, 8th and K. Unexcelled summer course, \$5: day or night.

Flooring 6, 8, 10 inches wide, \$1.25 a pair. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave. tf per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave. per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.